

The Citrus Industry

THE ONLY PUBLICATION IN THE WORLD
DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO CITRUS FRUITS

Issued Monthly
Representative of every interest—
Representing no special interest.

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Department of Agriculture

Vol. I

APRIL, 1920

No. 4

Some of the important citrus troubles are shown on the Grapefruit leaf used as our trade mark. At left is the adult White Fly, next the Rust Mite, near the tip the Purple Scale, and in upper middle the disease known as Scab of Grapefruit. All but Scab are shown more or less enlarged.



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CAN BE USED WITH LIME-SULPHUR.

FICO-20-- For Cottony Cushion Scale and Mealy Bugs.

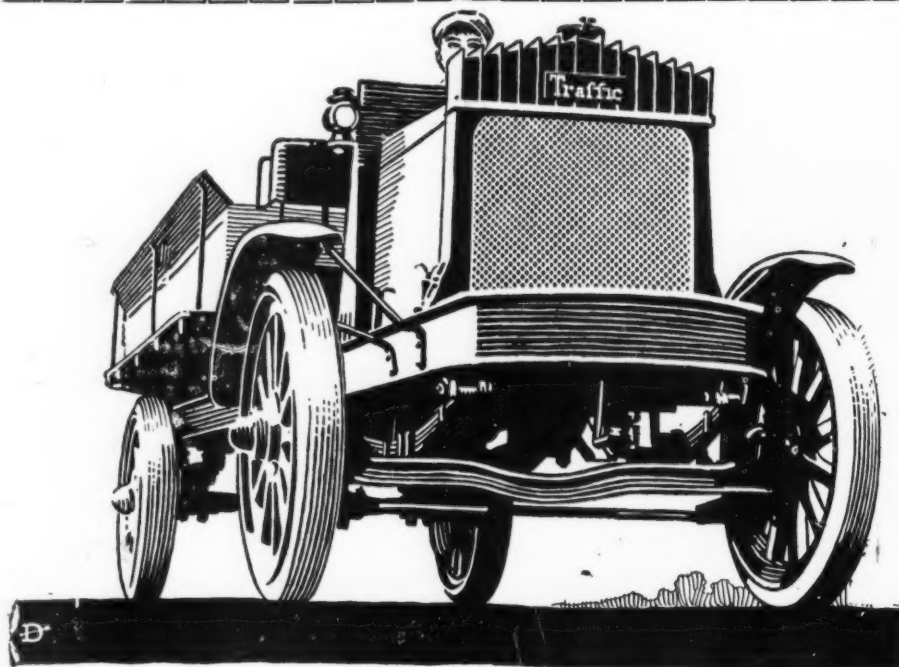
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FICO-SULFUR For same purpose as Lime-Sulphur Solution.

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Florida Insecticide Company

Apopka and Haines City, Florida.



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The Rejuvenation of a Run-Down Grove

By Alfred M. Tilden, Manager Swann Groves, Florence Villa, Fla.

The Swann grove, like many of the other older groves of Florida, is not an original large planting by a company, as so frequently is the practice today, but on the contrary is a collection of small individual plantings. About 140 acres of the grove, which was planted prior to the '95 freeze, was damaged at that time and later rebudded; the remaining 70 acres were planted at various times from 1905 to 1907. These groves were collected by the late Dr. Inman into one holding and by him sold to A. R. Swann of Tampa, Florida. For about three years the grove was cared for under what is sometimes known as the contract management, that is to say, the contractor was given a lump sum and was supposed to keep up the work of the grove. This method proved rather unsatisfactory. The production of the grove declined from 15,000 to less than 10,000 boxes. Inasmuch as during this period the property was not a paying one, Mr. Swann determined that a new policy must be adopted, thereupon he employed a manager, furnished an equipment and proceeded to care for the grove as best he and his manager knew how.

The grove at this time was in a fairly good physical condition, that is to say, it was not severely starved, nor was it, on the other hand, overly fed, but the cultural methods had been so parsimoniously applied that the ground was in a very poor state

of cultivation; the trees full of dead wood and water sprouts to such an extent that one was able to pick lemons and sour oranges in the tops of the trees.

No radical methods seemed necessary or desirable, merely a continued policy of proper care and attention. The first thing to be done, and which apparently was most necessary, was the pruning, and during the spring of 1911 the entire grove was moderately pruned, the water sprouts being removed and the larger dead wood; then the ground was placed in a good state of tilth and very liberal

applications of fertilizer, running about one per cent higher in ammonia than common use dictates, were applied. The response of the trees which, to be sure, was greatly aided by a very favorable season, was instant and satisfactory. The grove, which in 1910 had produced less than 10,000 boxes, in 1911 produced 36,000 boxes. Thus you see that the horticultural expression: "Treat the tree right, and it will treat you right," certainly proved true in this case. Now, while this crop was a large one, yet the quality of the fruit left much to be desired. There was



A Sprayer at Work in the Swann Groves

more or less scale and white fly in the grove, and the stimulation of the trees assisted or caused the fruit to become rather rough and somewhat raggy. This, under the circumstances, was only natural and did not cause any dissatisfaction or alarm. It was felt that while this increase in fruit had been very remarkable, yet it was to a certain extent accidental, being a combination of pruning shock before bloom time, extra stimulation of high ammonia fertilizer, and a very favorable season. Although the grove more than trebled its crop, yet, nevertheless, if it had doubled its crop the results would have seemed reasonably satisfactory.

The next season the crop fell off to about 22,000 boxes, but, however, the fruit was of a better quality than the year before, and this decrease in production was not alarming, nor did it seem unreasonable, for the season was not particularly advantageous, and the trees were somewhat faded because of the heavy crop they had put on the previous year, which was partly the result of shock and not of healthy vigor. It was felt that the same policy should be consistently pursued, and we should make no effort again to shock or stimulate the trees because the crop production had fallen off, but that we should pursue sane horticultural methods and improve the vigor of the trees slowly, steadily and by means which would be more or less permanent in their effects.

At this time we adopted the method of thirty day fertilization in the spring, believing that we could control the effects of the fertilizer better, and that we would get more

out of the same quantity of fertilizer, and certainly we have reduced our poundage and have had consistently increasing crop production. On account of the first year's work it was necessary to watch the quality of the fruit very carefully, because it tended to become rough and raggy and to split and drop very badly in the fall. The usual heavy application in the early part of June seemed to induce splitting and dropping, while the more even distribution of the fertilizer in thirty-day periods seemed to stop the splitting and dropping, and with that came smoother, better looking fruit.

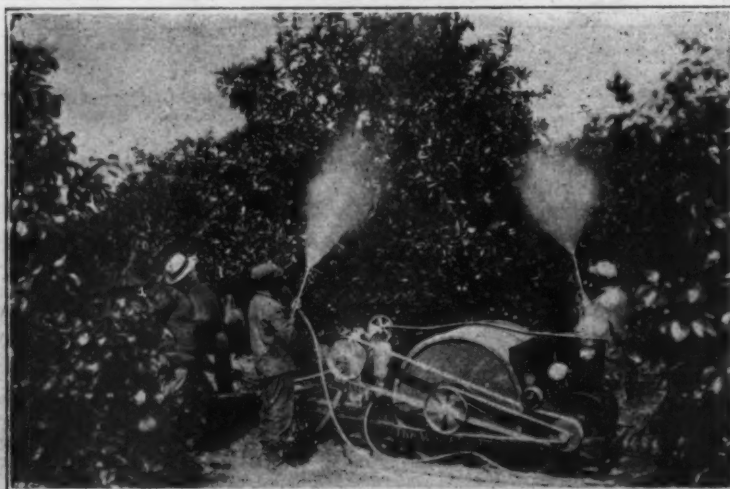
The white fly were becoming very numerous and doing great damage, and the common varieties of white fly fungi were introduced into the grove and very soon, and always since have, proven of great benefit. Then two large spraying machines were purchased and three white fly sprayings were applied during the year, in the months of May, September and December. In addition to this, the water sprouts, which are a great breeding place for fly, were removed just prior to each spraying. This treatment held in quite some restraint the white fly and scale, and by consistently following this proceeding they have ceased to be very troublesome.

For the past several years the policy of the management has been not to do anything startlingly original, but to seek out and learn the methods which were followed by the more successful growers and to adopt them for the Swann grove, and further to apply these methods carefully, thoroughly and seasonably,

with the idea in mind that they would after a while place our grove in as good condition as other groves which were known as Florida's most successful groves. In other words, we did not attempt to teach the old successful growers their business, but rather to learn from them and to adopt from them and to make our success by the careful and thorough application of their methods. This we believed to be the proper way to handle a grove, and our experience has convinced us that we were right, and that further, it is the only safe and logical method of improving or caring for a grove.

The reader will appreciate that for the first few years our thoughts were devoted more to the well-being of the trees than to the best handling of the crops as produced, and with this in mind we purposed and did pick our crops, particularly grapefruit crops, with an idea of helping the trees more than of the best marketing of the crops. To be more explicit, in the latter part of November and December, we picked all grapefruit of size 46 and larger; in January we picked all grapefruit knee high; and in February and March all grapefruit breast high. What was left in the center and top of the trees we held for high market. This made much laborious and expensive picking, but it did help the trees. The orange crops were picked as soon as they had matured, and we would be the first grove in our neighborhood to finish its Valencia picking. After two or three years we felt that our trees were in a more vigorous condition, and without undue harm could hold their crops and allow us to play the market as well as the next fellow, and insofar as we were able to do that we felt that our original policy had justified itself, and had placed us on an equal basis with the rest.

Now, when we had reached the point mentioned in the preceding paragraph, we were where we considered our crop production had been brought up to normal, and we felt that we were in a position to think more of the quality of the fruit than we had previously. In other words, our first few years were devoted to production alone, and now could be devoted more to quality, and with this in mind we purchased more spraying machines, adopting those of the roller type, which had proven most satisfactory in that they went under the branches of the trees and did not break them and with plenty of power threw a spray at very high



Spraying Operations as Used in the Rejuvenation of the Swann Groves

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The Prevention of Decay in Citrus fruits

By D. W. Gadsell, Pomologist, formerly of the
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Losses sustained by the grower as a result of decayed citrus fruit, are in some sections of the state much greater than those caused from freezes, and in all sections are a large and constant hold-back to grove profits. While much valuable and successful investigation work has been carried out to determine control methods for citrus decay, growers in general have hitherto been slow to make use of the recommendations thus worked out by state and government investigators, and consequently periodical outbreaks of decay occur, which often are very costly and disastrous financially to growers, shippers and dealers. As a matter of fact, it is scientifically and practically possible to reduce to a much smaller percentage the waste due to decay, and as a general indication of how this may be accomplished, the following notations are presented:

The three principal decays of Florida citrus fruit are blue mold, stem end rot and anthracnose, the first two being of principal importance and the latter of minor importance. The yearly damage caused by each vary in proportion to weather conditions, presence of disease organisms and other factors. All three are fungus diseases, minute forms of plant life, which have a microscopic root-like growth of mycelium, and produce millions of tiny spores which, like seeds, start to grow wherever they may be carried. Under favorable warmth and moisture conditions, the spores of blue mold are present everywhere, floating in the air, on infected food, fruits and vegetables. Luckily, when blue mold spores land on the surface of an orange or grapefruit and germinate there, they are not able to penetrate the unbroken rind of the fruit with their mycelium. But if the citrus rind is bruised, scratched or cut ever so slightly, even though it may be an invisible finger nail scratch or clipper abrasion, under warm, moist weather conditions will rapidly germinate, sending its mycelium all through the fruit, causing a soft,

blister-like, odorless, watery rot, which develops very rapidly. This has been known to cause losses ranging from small percentages to practically total loss during transit from shipping points to consuming market.

The only practical means of lessening loss due to blue mold are to pick during cool weather if possible, have fruit pickers wear gloves and exercise great care not to scratch the fruit during picking, hauling, washing, sorting, grading, packing, nailing and in loading into the cars. Use packing house machinery which handles the fruit gently and has no sharp points exposed to the fruit. Also all infected fruit should be removed from the grove and packing house, and the washing tanks and field crates should be disinfected frequently. If the fruit is thus handled from the tree to the consumer so that it will not be cut, bruised or abraded, decay from blue mold may be reduced to a minimum, even in seasons of warm, moist weather.

Stem end rot, caused by a fungus known as *Phomopsis citri*, is primarily a "grove disease," where it attaches as a saprophyte to dead or dying woody parts of citrus trees, and in these locations produce spores abundantly, which fall on the fruit and produce surface blemishes known as melanose, a rusty looking disfiguration. On the stem end where they germinate and under favorable conditions, such as the presence of scale to puncture the stem end, or the injury or removal intact of the stem by "pulling" the fruit, this organism sends its mycelium into the interior of the fruit and produces stem end rot. Warm moist weather conditions favor the formation of spores and the infection and rapid decay in the fruit. Decay usually does not develop as fast in citrus fruit when caused by this organism as it does when due to blue mold. Losses, however, in warm, damp seasons run to very large percentages of the fruit shipped from groves which are infected with this fungus. Control of this disease

and subsequent decay is gained by a thorough pruning of dead twigs and limbs where the casual organism is harbored.

The responsibility for decay due to stem end rot lies with the individual grower. Fruit buyers and packers realize this, or should do so, and the penalty collected in the form of claims by the receiver in the consuming market should fall upon the grower. He alone can insure the control of this decay, unless the fruit is "precooled" or iced cars used. The former practice, in which the packed fruit is cooled in cold rooms in a warehouse (the most efficient way), or by means of large pipes which blow cold air at high velocity through the car of packed fruit, has been found by government investigators to have reduced the decay due to a combination of stem end rot and blue mold during two seasons from 11 per cent in non-cooled cars to less than three per cent in pre-cooled cars. Icing cars is far less effective and only slightly controls these losses, as the fruit does not usually become thoroughly cooled throughout the car until after it reaches consuming markets. This allows decay to progress unchecked during shipment. There are at this time only two pre-cooling plants in Florida, to the writer's knowledge, and these are expensive to build, but when run in connection with ice factories or other refrigerating industrial plants their use is expected to be increased, with profit to operator, fruit growers, shippers and receivers.

Anthracnose decay is also a grove disease and may be largely prevented by spraying with fungicides, and is common in fruit from groves infected with withertip, a tree disease due to the same casual organism. Moist weather favors its development. Losses from this form of decay are much lower than from the two previous, but under favorable conditions for its development are the cause of considerable damage claims for waste in fruit.

Up to January 1, 1919, the records of the federal food products in-

(Continued on Page 20)

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POOR ADVERTISING

The Citrus Industry confesses to a liking for E. T. Meredith, the recently appointed secretary of agriculture. Mr. Meredith has taken hold of the job in a manner which clearly demonstrates an understanding of the scope and duties of the position, and he is exhibiting a desire and disposition to serve the interests of agriculture and horticulture in every way possible within the power of his department.

But this is not the only reason why The Citrus Industry likes the new secretary. In his sturdy Americanism and defense of American ideals and standards, he is a man after our own heart.

Paying tribute to the loyalty displayed by the employees in the department, he deplored a tendency to discuss "waste, graft and soft snaps."

"I think it is poor advertising to be talking all the time about the waste, graft and soft snaps. I heard a lady say the other day that there were things they did not discuss in her family before the children because they were too young to understand, and that she thought it was all wrong for us in America to be complaining about the government, to be saying that this man is inefficient, or that one is grafting. There are some people who might believe you mean it; there are some foreigners who are not acquainted with our ways over here, and he hears you and goes out and repeats your statement to others. How many of us simply fall into the habit of complaining and criticizing! It is poor advertising. Don't do it."

The new secretary is right. It is mighty poor advertising.

As a people, it is to be feared, we Americans are unconsciously becoming a nation of fault finders. Unconsciously, because consciously no American would permit himself to express ideas which might be, and frequently are, interpreted by the foreigner as the expression of an honest distrust of American integrity and American honor.

True, there are many things in American life today of which we would fain be rid. One of the worst of these is un-American propaganda. Yet, unconsciously, the American who permits himself habitually to indulge a spirit of fault-finding and carping criticism of everything in official life, is aiding in the spread of just such propaganda.

Honest, fair-minded, just criticism of public officials

and their public acts, is wise insofar as it acts as a deterrent to a repetition of errors or overt acts, but habitual and wholesale condemnation of American institutions and American representatives can tend only to lower the standard of Americanism in the eyes of foreigners. As the secretary well says: "It is mighty poor advertising." Let's not do it.

LIBELLING A GREAT STATE

An article in a recent number of The Country Gentleman, by one John R. McMahon, cannot be too strongly condemned, inasmuch as it constitutes a gross libel on one of the richest and most productive states in the Union.

To be sure, when the article with its gross misrepresentations was called to the attention of the editor of The Country Gentleman, promise of retraction and amende honorable was given, and insofar as it is possible to do so, the magazine will doubtless endeavor to undo the wrong which it has done. But entire reparation will be impossible. A knock always carries further than a boost. Many people who read Mr. McMahon's original article will never see the retraction. The Country Gentleman should be held responsible in the first instance for ever permitting such an article to appear in its columns, particularly as its editor is familiar with Florida and must of his own personal knowledge know that the statements contained in Mr. McMahon's article are untrue.

Again, The Country Gentleman stands convicted of unfairness, if not, indeed, of actual libel on the state, through the publication of a map, in connection with a story: "Soil—Our Basic Wealth," by John R. McMahon. This map is keyed and marked in sections to correspond with that key. It is called a "Soil map of the United States, based on the newest data obtained by the bureau of soils, department of agriculture. Drawn for The Country Gentleman." This alleged "soil map" diagrams the greater part of the South Atlantic States, Mississippi, Alabama and all Louisiana except the alluvial lands along the Father of Waters, as "silty or sandy, light color, generally leached out and poor."

The whole of Florida is put down as "desert," along with Nevada, most of Arizona and New Mexico, western Texas and eastern Oregon!

Cognizance of Mr. McMahon's unfounded slander of the state was promptly taken by the press and by the officials of the Florida Development Board and other commercial bodies, with the result that the promise of retraction was secured from the editor of The Country Gentleman.

But even this promise of retraction, apparently, was made rather grudgingly, as the editor, despite his intimate knowledge of Florida, shows a disposition to defend, in a measure, the unwarranted attitude of Mr. McMahon.

The Country Gentleman, which heretofore has had a high standing in Florida, will hereafter have a hard time convincing Florida readers of its desire to treat this state and the South with fairness and justice.

UNIFIED ACTION NEEDED

With the thousands of acres and hundreds of thousands of grapefruit trees just coming into bearing and other thousands being planted, the percentage of increase in this fruit is by far greater than at any previous period, and much greater than the percentage of increase in other citrus fruits.

In view of this condition, there must be a perfect unity of action between the grower, the packer and the shipper if all are to receive a suitable profit from the growing, handling and shipping of the fruit. Grapefruit is preeminently a table fruit. It will never be eaten like oranges or made into summer drinks like lemons or limes. Its increased use must be, largely, through increased table consumption.

This increased use can be secured only through wisely directed efforts to educate the public taste to demand grapefruit as a table delicacy and to educate the retailer to treat the fruit as a table necessity and not as a luxury designed for the favored few.

Big strides have already been in educating the public taste to a demand for grapefruit, but this has been offset to a considerable degree by the persistency with which the retailer clings to extortionate profits in the handling of this fruit. Not alone in the northern markets, but even in the retail stores within the shadow of the trees where grapefruit is grown and on hotel tables in the citrus belt, this discrimination in price against grapefruit generally prevails.

To successfully combat this prevailing tendency will require the united efforts of every citrus interest.

THE PROSPEROUS CITRUS BELT

The almost amazing increase in the value of crops produced in the South, as given in recent government reports, will be a revelation to Northern manufacturers who have not heretofore considered the trade of the South as worth going after. Even those manufacturers who have been doing business in the citrus belt will be surprised at the figures given out, and the result will be that more attention will be paid in the future to the extension of trade in this prosperous region.

Financial institutions of the East have come to recognize that the South is the most prosperous section of the land today. Branch banking institutions have been established in the South by many of the larger New York banking houses. This because the bankers recognize that the South holds more money per capita than any other section of the country. To meet this condition, the Eastern banks are forming closer Southern connections.

Northern manufacturers will not be slow to follow the example. Indeed, even now may be seen evidence that steps are being taken to go after the trade of the South, and particularly of the citrus belt, as never before.

The citrus belt is the most prosperous section of the prosperous South and is the best field for the sale of many classes of manufactured goods, including tractors, trucks, engines, automobiles, and the like. Citrus growers buy readily machinery that will save them time and labor or facilitate the handling of their crops, for they are confronted as never before with the shortage of labor, together with its high cost. Northern manufacturers are beginning to find this out and they must get busy in the extension of their trade or lose their opportunity, for the lack of attention on their part to the particular needs of the citrus grower has already been responsible for the establishment in the citrus belt of tractor and machinery houses which propose to hold at home the big business to be done annually in this section.

And this is going to be a good thing for the citrus growers. The establishment of such manufacturing plants right at their doors will be of inestimable benefit, not only in giving them an available supply of machinery made especially to meet their needs, but also by creating a larger home demand for the products of their groves

through the increased home consumption provided by the workers in the shops and factories. If the Northern manufacturer is to hold his own in the citrus belt, he must not only get busy, but he must do it now.

BEAUTIFUL PINELLAS COUNTY

The Citrus Industry this month devotes considerable space to a review of citrus conditions in Pinellas county. For this it has no excuse to offer. While by far the smallest county in Florida, Pinellas occupies the envied position of being perhaps the best advertised, certainly one of the best advertised.

Nor is this to be wondered at. Its unique position on the Pinellas peninsula, its beauty of scenery and its perfection of climate, give to it a charm which is exceeded by that of no county in all this wonderland of Florida.

While its citrus lands are limited by reason of the contracted lines of the county, it contains some of the finest citrus soil and some of the best citrus groves to be found within the borders of the state. Its proximity to the gulf and bay give to it a climate unexcelled and a freedom from frost excelled by few, if any, other counties of the state.

Citrus being its greatest production and chief asset, it is but natural that within the confines of the county should be found two of the largest manufacturing concerns in the state catering to the needs of the citrus growers, the Skinner Machinery company at Dunedin and the Oldsmar Tractor company at Oldsmar.

No section of South Florida has been overlooked by nature in the distribution of her favors, and few sections have been blessed above the Pinellas peninsula.

NORTHERN CAPITAL IN CITRUS BELT

When a man or corporation puts money into anything, it is pretty conclusive evidence that they have faith in it. What Northern capitalists and investors think of the citrus belt is shown by the hundreds of thousands of dollars which have been and are being invested in citrus groves and citrus land by men from the North.

The value of these lands is bound to increase as available acreage for new developments decreases, and the fact that Northern and Eastern capitalists are putting their money into the belt shows that they are aware that the present market price of these lands is away below their real value, compared with other agricultural sections of the country.

Great as has been the development in citrus lands in the past few years, one who has kept in touch with the many investments being made by outside capitalists cannot doubt that still greater development, and consequent increased market value of citrus lands, will be witnessed in the immediate future.

Citrus growers want peace—world peace. A majority of them believe that the League of Nations is a step toward lasting peace. Hence, citrus growers have little sympathy or patience with those senators who would make the peace treaty a political football.

That is a splendid article on the "Rejuvenation of a Run Down Grove," by Alfred M. Tilden, which appears on another page of this issue. Every owner of a run down or worn out grove should read it.

The next time The Country Gentleman sends a correspondent to "write up" Florida, it will probably pay greater heed to his credentials.

Pinellas County, a West Coast Beauty Spot

Pinellas county, comprising the Pinellas peninsula, lying between Tampa bay on the east, and extending to Clearwater bay and the gulf on the west, is the very smallest county in the state of Florida in point of area. But in the matter of national prominence, population, natural attractions and citrus production, Pinellas ranks with the leading counties of the state.

Practically surrounded as it is by salt water, with an extreme width of eight miles at its widest point, the temperature is greatly modified in both winter and summer by the influence of breezes from the gulf and bay. In addition to its proximity to these large bodies of salt water, the Pinellas peninsula is blessed by nature with numerous salt water bayous and fresh water lakes and streams.

These numerous and extensive bodies of water render the peninsula practically immune from killing frosts and in conjunction with an exceptionally fine citrus soil make this an ideal citrus section.

The freeze of January, 1917, did little damage to the crop of Pinellas county and none to the trees, except to cause a slight shedding of the leaves. Even the youngest and most tender of the trees were uninjured. In Pinellas county are to be seen today many fine old orange and grapefruit trees which came through the "Big Freeze" of 1895 without injury. These trees are still bearing excellent crops each year and show no signs of having ever been touched by the frost. Accompanying this article will be found an illustration of one of these trees, said to be the oldest citrus tree in the county, if not in this section of the state.

On the Phillippi hammock, near Safety Harbor, are to be seen a number of old Shaddock trees, said to be the only remaining trees of this kind in the county or in this section of the citrus belt. These trees were brought from Japan by an old sea captain named Shaddock and constituted the first citrus trees brought to Florida. In the Milwaukee groves one of the original grapefruit seedlings from the first planted Shaddock trees is still to be seen. A peculiar characteristic of the Shaddock tree is said to be that it never reproduces itself. Seedlings grown from the seed of Shaddock trees have been known to produce anything in the way of citrus fruit from an unknown nondescript to the finest grapefruit, but never by any chance, it is said, has a Shaddock seed been known to produce a shaddock tree.

The Pinellas Citrus Belt

The Pinellas citrus belt, or rather the main body of the citrus belt, occupies the central portion of Pinellas county, extending over a territory some 18 or 20 miles north and south and entirely across the peninsula east and west from Tampa bay to the gulf, a distance ranging from six to eight miles.

In this territory are located some of the finest citrus groves in the state, while some of the largest individual growers have chosen this field for their operations.

While producing oranges of excellent quality, Pinellas county's reputation in the citrus field is due largely to the exceptional production and superior quality of its grapefruit. Growers in this county have specialized in

the production of grapefruit and each season has witnessed an increasing percentage of new acreage planted to this fruit.

Well posted packers and growers estimate the shipments for the present season at from 800,000 to 1,250,000 boxes. Mr. L. B. Skinner, said to be the largest individual grower in the state of Florida, and who operates at Dunedin a packing house exclusively for his own fruits and fruits grown by companies in which he is interested, places his estimate at the higher figure. His packing house alone will this season ship 125,000 boxes. At Largo the packing house of John S. Taylor company will ship from 250,000 to 300,000 boxes. Mr. R. T. Markley of this company estimates the total shipment for the county at about 1,000,000 boxes. All packers agree that grapefruit shipments constitute from 60 to 65 per cent of the total citrus shipments from the county.

To care for this vast citrus crop many large packing houses are operated. Clearwater, the county seat, located in the geographical center of the citrus section,



VIEWS OF CLEARWATER HARBOR

has three large packing concerns. Other large packing establishments, besides those mentioned, are located at Largo, Dunedin, Southerland, Safety Harbor, Coachman, Ozona and St. Petersburg. With the exception of the Exchange packing house at Ozona, the fruit of Pinellas county is handled by independent packers and individual shippers.

While St. Petersburg is not generally considered as being in the citrus belt, it is just over the border line and considerable shipments are made from this point. The limited amount of citrus fruit grown in St. Petersburg district is said to be fully up to the Pinellas county standard in quality. The shipments from this point during the present season will aggregate 60,000 boxes.

Tarpon Springs, in the north end of the county, also is considered out of the citrus section, yet here too many fine groves are to be found and an excellent quality of fruit is produced. While there is no packing house at this point, fruit grown in the Tarpon Springs section is cared for by the packers at Elfers, only a few miles away.

Predict Good Crop

While the present season was one of exceptional yield and the shipments by far greater than ever before, fruit men generally anticipate at least a fair crop for the coming season. Many of the best informed growers and packers in the county estimate the coming crop at 75 per cent of last year's crop, based on present conditions. This percentage would mean an average yield or better.

The bloom was slow in coming and no damage was sustained in the cold of March 1st. Since that time the bloom has made its appearance gradually and conditions have been favorable for the setting of the fruit. Recent rains also have been beneficial and encourage growers to look for a much better crop than had been anticipated earlier in the season.

Adding to Groves

Many young groves are being planted. For the most part these plantings are in the nature of additions to old groves, though in some sections of the county plantings of entirely new groves are being made.

Pinellas county contains some very large nurseries and many smaller ones. These nurseries produce some superior stock and during the present season have been taxed to their capacity to supply the demand.

While Pinellas county is recognized as one of the leading citrus producing counties of Florida, the ownership of groves is largely in the hands of individuals, but few large corporations being engaged in the industry here. Practically all grove development in the county has been done by individuals or by corporations developing groves for their own use.

Development projects such as are common in some sections of the citrus belt, under which groves are developed for non-resident buyers, have not been undertaken in this county. While citrus lands and groves are to be purchased here, they are handled for the most part as regular real estate transactions.

A County of Good Roads

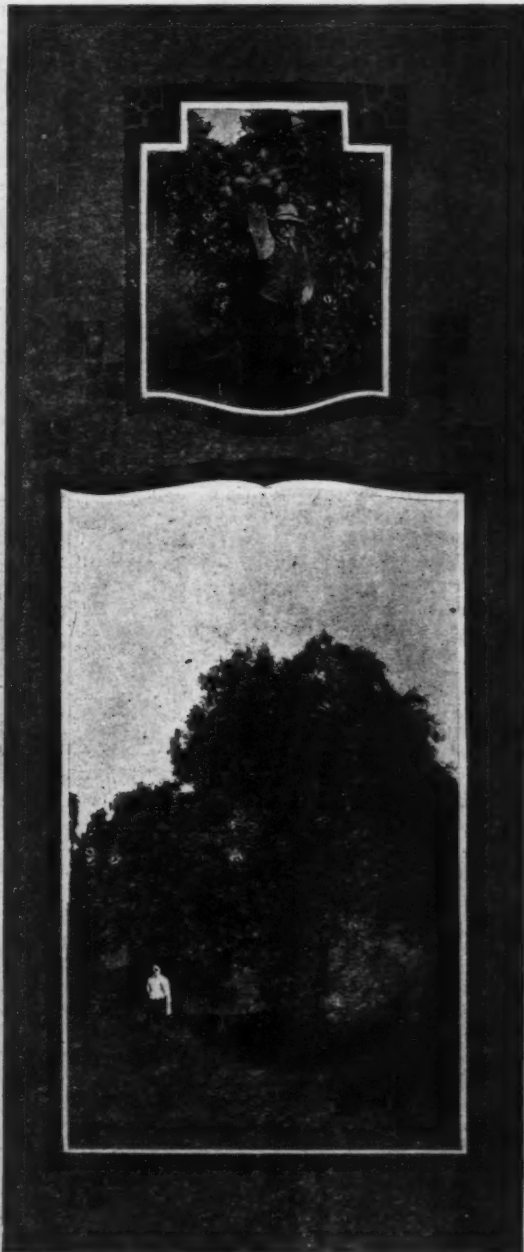
While Pinellas county has a comparatively small mileage of good roads it is because the county itself is small. Seventy-two miles of brick paved county roads connect the numerous cities and towns of the county. These roads afford two lines of travel practically the full length of the county north and south, with several intersecting roads crossing the peninsula from bay to gulf.

A ride over these model roads, traversing the hills and dells and tropical woodlands, skirting pretty lakes

and beautiful bayous, affords one a glimpse of tropical beauty which is exceeded by few spots in even this wondrously beautiful land of Florida.

Geography, Topography, Etc.

Pinellas County, otherwise the Pinellas Peninsula of Florida, created from Hillsborough County, began its official career in 1912. The smallest county in the State, it is yet one of the richest, certainly one of the best known. The map shows it as a peninsula on the west coast of Florida, dividing Tampa Bay from the Gulf of Mexico. Its greatest length north and south is



J. Y. Harn Grove, 2 1-2 miles east of Clearwater. The insert at top shows a 50-year-old tree with Mr. Harn standing beneath its branches. This is said to be the oldest tree in the county.

about thirty-four miles, and its width varies from five to fifteen miles. On the Gulf side is a chain of beautiful coral "keys." All the shores are much indented with bays and bayous. The peninsula has about eighty miles of coast on the mainland and 130 miles including the keys.

The country is usually level, although there are rolling lands in some places. In the interior are a number of clear blue lakes and pretty little streams. The picturesque Anclote, in the north end of the county, is the only river. Flowing into the Gulf, it affords a good harbor. The most extensive harbor is on Tampa Bay, at Bayboro, one of the suburbs of St. Petersburg.

The area of the county is 234 square miles or 149,760 acres.

Population and Wealth

The estimated population is approximately 40,000—about seventy-five per cent white and twenty-five per cent colored. By the last census (1915) Pinellas is represented as being the sixteenth county of Florida in population, and the second county in density of population. The average population for the State at that time was 16.7 per square mile, and for Pinellas 80.3 per square mile.

The last published report of the state comptroller—for the year ending December 31, 1916—shows Pinellas



VIEWS IN AND NEAR CLEARWATER, IN THE HEART OF THE PINELLAS CITRUS BELT

as the eighth county of Florida in assessed valuation of property. The receipts of the office of clerk of the circuit court—who is county recorder—are a good indication of county business activities: in this respect Pinellas shown as fifth among the counties. The county assessed valuation for last year was \$10,465,614, the assessment being generally about thirty-five to forty per cent of the cash value.

Social Conditions

The citizens of Pinellas County are among the best from every State of the Union and from other countries, the native population being yet comparatively small. In the county are twenty post offices. The towns are all beautiful in their distinctive settings, and they reflect the intelligence, originality and enterprise of the people who dwell in them. They are all provided with excellent schools and churches, modern business blocks and comfortable hotels. There is telephone service practically all over the county. Brick paved streets and electric lights are the rule. Everywhere there is an abundant supply of good, pure water, artesian water being very generally used. The homes are planned for beauty and comfort and are often set in lovely grounds, embowered in foliage and flowers. The people are of a good, democratic sort, and generous and hospitable.

Educational Facilities

Pinellas has an exceptionally excellent school system—in education it is a banner county of the State. Its public school properties were considered above the average when the county was organized in 1912. Since that time over half a million dollars has been expended in improvements—a recent bond issue for high school purposes at St. Petersburg being a \$175,000 item.

The school buildings have thoroughly modern standard equipment, and of special note are the modern sanitary facilities, with good water connections, extending to the smallest rural schools. Each school has its own growing library, and the high schools are liberally supplied with laboratory equipment.

Pinellas has four high schools on the accredited list—a larger number than any other county in Florida—located at Tarpon Springs, Clearwater, Largo and St. Petersburg. These have a greater enrollment in proportion to school population and graduate annually a higher percentage of their enrollment than those of any other county in the State.

The four high schools and the junior high school at Safety Harbor, in addition to their courses in classical subjects, maintain courses in manual training and domestic science and special courses in music.

There are eight grades below the high school instruction. In the smaller or rural communities pupils finishing the grades are transported without cost to the nearest high school. The school term is eight months, beginning about the middle of September. There are thirty schools in the county and 135 teachers are employed.

At Largo is the County Agricultural School, with a farm of twenty acres, where practical instruction in agriculture is given.

In accordance with the State law that separate schools shall be maintained for negroes, there are five schools for colored people in the county, with good, modern buildings and equipment. The work in these includes the academic subjects and a liberal amount of industrial training.

The fine college at Sutherland has been mentioned. There are a number of good private and commercial schools and art and music studies. At one of the latter

the famous Virgil system of music is taught.

Other Industries

Pinellas has waters that appeal to the esthetic sense and to the sportsman, but they also produce many thousands of dollars worth of fish each year for commercial purposes, and there is room for profitable extension of this industry. There are a number of small thriving industries and plants in the way of cigar factories, canning plant, rice mill, barrel factory, machine shops, ice plants, tractor factory, etc. Shipbuilding yards are in active operation and a large expansion is looked for in this direction.

Without doubt the most profitable business of the county is caring for winter tourists, and this will always be one of the chief lines of endeavor; but this should not overshadow the other fine opportunities and advantages of the peninsula.

More farms and farmers are needed; more orange and grapefruit groves; more meat and dairy products; more fish, fruits and vegetables produced and canning and dehydrating plants to conserve surplus products.

There is room for many small industries, whose raw material is here or easily obtainable; transportation facilities are good; and the climate is such that every working day in the year is a working day.

In the name and development Pinellas is a very new county. Its pretty towns are in their infancy. Its resources of sea and soil are practically untouched.

The manifest destiny of Pinellas, unique in situation and beauty and thrice blessed in climate, is to become one of earth's greatest playgrounds and health resorts. As such it is one of the most widely and favorably known sections of the country already.

In future, millions more of dollars will be expended at beaches and springs and the many glorious beauty spots of Nature until the whole peninsula shall be sown thick with lovely pleasure places. But between must be more gardens and groves and the hum of industry that form the necessary background.

It is the ambition of the people of Pinellas that the growth of the county may be an expansion of its present development—particularly that all States and countries may continue to send a quota of their progressive citizens to build a little empire unsurpassed in national interest and importance.

A County of Attractive Towns

Blessed by nature with some of the most beautiful landscapes in this Florida wonderland, with its wealth of tropical verdure, its beautiful coastline and its many fascinating lakes and streams, the people of Pinellas



Spring Bayou and Tarpon Inn at Tarpon Springs

County have joined hands with Nature in the creation of some of the prettiest towns and cities to be found in all the land.

Clearwater, the county seat is famed as one of the most beautiful little cities of the West Coast, a section which prides itself upon the beauty of its towns and hamlets. Situated on Clearwater Bay, overlooking the Gulf from a bluff which at points reaches a height of 40 feet, its location could not be more ideal.

Here is to be found every convenience, every advantage, every comfort of modern life. Wide, well paved streets bordered by beautiful, well kept lawns and lined with stately business blocks or modern palatial homes, one's first impression of Clearwater cannot be otherwise than favorable.

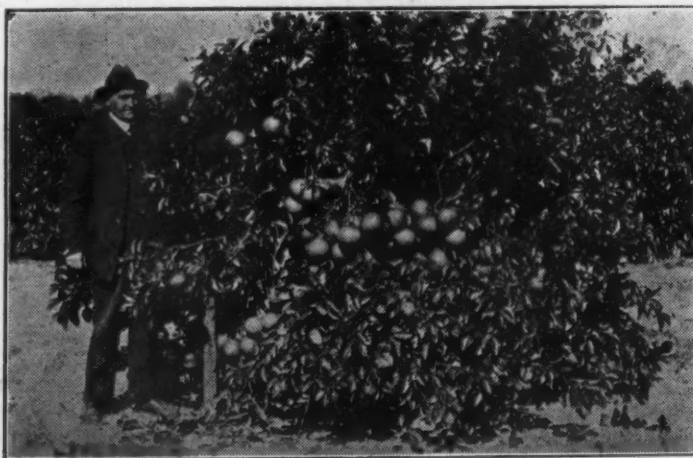
Clearwater is known as "The World's Greatest Little

St. Petersburg, "The Sunshine City," which aspires to be known as the "Atlantic City of the South," is as well known to the tourist fraternity as Los Angeles or Bar Harbor.

St. Petersburg is proud to be a part of Pinellas County and Pinellas County is equally proud of St. Petersburg.

Lying at the northern entrance to Pinellas County is Tarpon Springs, the "Best Advertised Town in America." This by reason of its great sponge industry and the fact that Uncle Sam neglects no opportunity to tell the world of the wonderful achievements of his southern child.

But not to the sponge industry alone does Tarpon Springs owe its celebrity. Nestled among its surrounding hills, built upon the shores of pretty bayous, with



Five-year-old Grapefruit Tree Grown in One of Pinellas County's Magnificent Groves

City," and Clearwater is doing its best to live up to its reputation every day in the year.

Just outside of Clearwater is the pretty resort of Belleair with its elegant winter homes and the beautiful Belleview Hotel and grounds, and the famous 18-hole golf course, said to be one of the finest in the country.

Just north of Clearwater, also overlooking Clearwater Bay and the Gulf, is Dunedin, the delightful "City of Oaks."

Dunedin is the center of a great citrus section and is the home of the Skinner Machinery Company. Like all Pinellas County towns, it is the winter home of a large colony of northern visitors attracted by its delightful location, and its excellent climate.

No Floridan need be told why Southerland is famous. It is the home of Southern College, the great Methodist educational institution and one of the most important colleges in South Florida.

Safety Harbor, with its "Holy Spirit Spring," Largo, with its great wealth of citrus fruit and its rich trucking lands, Oldsmar, the "Florida Wonder Town" which has been built up from a wilderness into a city during the past three years, are a few of the charming towns of this charming county.

its shady streets and handsome homes, this is indeed one of the beauty spots of the West Coast of Florida.

Commercial Organizations

Pinellas County has a County Board of Trade which is supplemented by active commercial organizations in each of the following towns:

Board of Trade, Tarpon Springs,
Crystal Beach Co., Crystal Beach,
Suzo Beach Civic Association, Southerland,
Board of Trade, Oldsmar,
Board of Trade, Safety Harbor,
Board of Trade, Dunedin,
Board of Trade, Clearwater,
Board of Trade, Largo,
Board of Trade, Pinellas Park,
Board of Trade, St. Petersburg,
Board of Trade, Gulf Port.

Any of these organizations will be pleased to answer inquiries or give any information desired concerning their locality or the county in general. No county in Florida has been more blessed by Nature or better improved by man than Queenly Pinellas.

SETTING THEM OUT

Harry E. Johnson reports good headway has been made in the exten-

sive Johnson & Spencer planting near Haines City, 160 acres having been set to date, and in a few years Harry will have earned the title of "orange

king," which was given him in his old home town, not for raising them, however, but on account of his capacity for eating the golden globes.

The Skinner Machinery Company, an Important factor in the Citrus Field

No article dealing with the citrus situation or citrus interests of Pinellas county, or for that matter with the state of Florida, would be complete without mention of the Skinner Machinery Company of Dunedin.

This great manufacturing plant, now recognized as one of the greatest manufacturers and distributors of packing house machinery and citrus growers' supplies, had its inception in a very small beginning less than a dozen years ago.

The Skinner Machinery Company began business in Dunedin in 1909 when Mr. L. B. Skinner, one of the largest individual citrus growers in Florida, began the manufacture of a

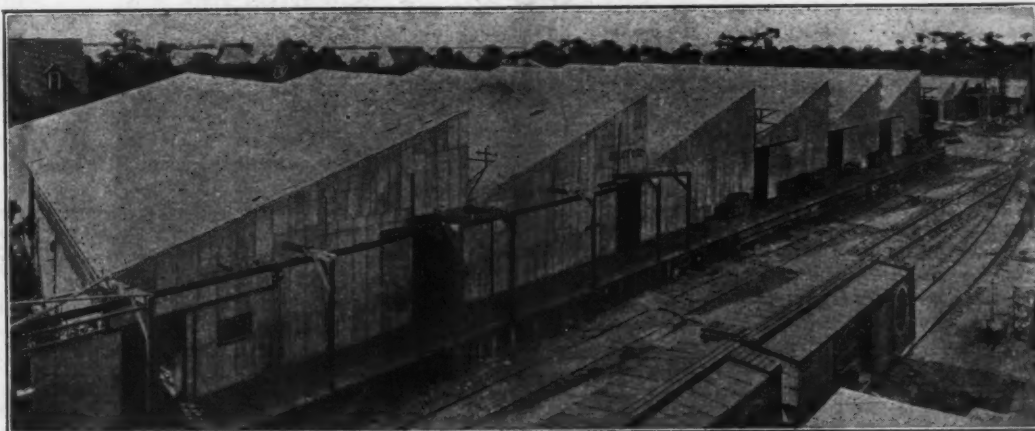
the plant was again enlarged and the working force very materially increased. In 1912, Mr. B. C. Skinner, son of the founder of the business, was placed in charge of the plant as general manager. Under his management the business of the concern has grown rapidly. Each year has witnessed an expansion of the business and additions to the plant until now no industry catering to the needs of the citrus men is more widely known or has higher standing.

From a working force of two or three men in 1909, the industry has grown until now no less than 150 men are employed in this plant during the busy season. The payroll has grown from less than \$75 per week

shipped into the plant, there worked up and turned out as complete and finished products.

The huge lathes and hammers, the rolling machines and pressers are as complete as in the largest and most modern manufacturing plants of any line.

In addition to the manufacture of a complete line of packing house machinery, the Skinner Machinery company handles a complete line of farm and grove equipment and growers' supplies, including sprayers, tractors and implements of all kinds. The company now contemplates the erection of its own saw mills and the handling of its raw timber from the tree to the factory.



Skinner Machinery Company at Dunedin. This cut shows the foundry and machine shops but not the mammoth warehouse.

white fly washing machine in a very small way. At the outset the plant was housed in a small one-room building and two or three workmen only were required to meet the needs of the plant in its early days.

Gradually, however, the business grew, the demand for the washing machines increased rapidly. It became necessary to enlarge the plant and to employ more workmen. Later Mr. Skinner began the manufacture of dryers and bought up the Stepper patents, which included all packing house machinery and equipment.

With the purchase of these patents

at the outset to a total of \$150,000 for the past year.

The plant is located on the A. C. L. tracks at Dunedin and occupies a ground space of 270 x 152 feet. The accompanying illustration shows only the foundry and machine shops, but does not show the large warehouse in which the finished products of the factory are stored.

The factory of the Skinner Machinery company is in no sense an assembling plant. Everything produced by the company is made entirely in its own factory. The raw material, both of iron and wood, are

The Skinner Machinery company, with its allied interests, the Skinner packing house, and the mammoth Skinner groves which surround the town of Dunedin, has been an important factor in the growth and development of this modern little city which occupies an important position in the citrus, commercial and industrial circles of Pinellas county.

Wherever citrus fruits are grown or packed, the products of the Skinner Machinery company are known and used and the fame of Dunedin is known throughout the citrus world.

A Florida Tractor Designed Especially for Florida Growers

An important factor in the modern development and cultivation of citrus groves is found in the small, light, easily handled, one-man tractors which are now becoming a common and almost indispensable accessory of the well-kept grove.

Realizing the need and growing demand for such a tractor, Mr. R. E. Olds, the well known pioneer of the automobile and gas engine industry, designed and perfected the Oldsmar Tractor. For many years Mr. Olds had foreseen the need of a small tractor to take the place of one horse or mule in the orange groves and on the truck farms. He designed his tractor especially to meet the requirements of this work. The machine is built to provide ample clearance for cultivating crops planted in rows and at the same time is low enough to permit working close to trees without knocking off fruit or injuring branches.

Having perfected this modern grove machine with a special view to the requirements of Florida conditions, Mr. Olds very naturally decided to build this tractor in Florida, where the factory would be close to the market. Oldsmar, the "Florida Wonder Town," which had been laid out and built up by Mr. Olds as the center of a vast agricultural project, was chosen as the home for the plant of this new industry.

In February, 1919, the Oldsmar

Tractor company was organized and operations started at Oldsmar with a force of 20 men. After the first machines had been in use a short time the demand increased steadily, so that in the short space of one year the working force has been increased from 20 to 80 men. The floor space of the factory has been practically doubled by the erection of new buildings, and plans have been drawn for still further expansion. Among the new buildings that will be erected this summer is a modern foundry which will be one of the finest in the south.

Up to the present time the demand from Florida alone has kept the plant working to its limit to produce tractors; however, with increased facilities in the way of modern machinery and equipment that has lately been installed, the production has increased to the point where the company is able to reach out into other territories. The demand for these tractors in foreign countries has been very heavy, and just recently several carloads were shipped to the California market, where the little tractor promises to make the same sensational success it has in Florida's citrus groves.

As an inducement to the right kind of men to connect themselves permanently with the company, plans are under way whereby the company will build houses for their employees and

sell them at actual cost on terms which will make it possible for each employe to own his own home and garden spot.

With its large and rapidly increasing business, the Oldsmar Tractor company has been an important factor in the upbuilding and development of the town of Oldsmar, and is now recognized as the leading manufacturing industry of this new but rapidly developing industrial center of the Florida west coast. So well adapted is this tractor to the needs of Florida citrus growers that its sales have been enormous and in whatever section of Florida one may travel the Oldsmar Tractor is a familiar sight.

During the past month the output of the factory has been increased to a point where it is possible to reach out for new territory. The California field has been invaded by the company, state and local selling agencies have been established and it is believed by the company that the tractor will soon become as popular and its merits as well recognized in California as in Florida.

The active management of the manufacturing plant is in the hands of Mr. H. J. Keller, vice-president and general manager, who is ably assisted by Mr. John P. Dwyer, secretary, and Mr. H. D. Keller, treasurer. These gentlemen are always ready to demonstrate the operation of their tractor and to extend every courtesy to the visitor at their plant.



Main Building of the Oldsmar Tractor Company at Oldsmar. This cut does not show the large new addition to the plant

DEVELOPING HUGE TRACT

The Euclid Water company has been formed by a group of growers at Upland, Calif., for the purpose of developing unimproved land. A tract

of 410 acres has been purchased from the Frankish company of Ontario for a reported consideration of \$60,000, and \$100,000 additional is to be expended, according to rumor,

in developing water and planting orange trees. The directors of the new company are: G. A. Hanson, Charles V. Barr, George H. Hall and W. K. Beattie.

The Voice of the Real Producers

By P. L. Waycoup

Now the voice of the real farmers and growers of the country is going to be heard.

During the past year we have seen much in various newspaper dispatches as to what this or that "farmers' organization" thought of impending legislation, of industrial unrest, or whether or not the railroads should be returned to their owners, and of sundry and various public questions of moment.

Not the least disquieting thing about these dispatches was the diversity of opinion manifested. With organization after organization of bona fide farmers and horticulturists openly condemning the Plumb plan for turning the railroads over to railroad employees, nevertheless Glenn E. Plumb, the highly paid attorney for certain labor interests and author of this so-called plan, solemnly announced the farmers of the country stood in favor of the project, and produced telegrams and statements from some alleged "farmers' organizations" to that effect. The same thing happened in a somewhat similar way in connection with a number of other movements which were up for public consideration.

After a certain amount of this confusion the agricultural and horticultural bodies began to count noses. It was found some of the alleged "farmers' organizations" were in fact more related to the I. W. W. movement than to genuine tillers of the soil and cultivators of the vine and tree. Also it became evident to those who investigated that the smaller the organization in point of actual farming and fruit growing members the larger the noise emitted. In fact, the large proportion of noise to other things could well have led some with an investigative turn of mind to conclude that they possibly were formed purely for the purpose of making noise of the sort. Of course, the so-called Non-Partisan League of North Dakota, which in that state is known to be more of a political and socialistic body than a farmers' organization, led the jazz band of approval for the revolutionary measures proposed.

The farmers of the nation have been slow to get together, but now the necessary steps have been taken and a national organization perfected. Perhaps the necessity for making the voice of the farmers and growers

heard above this babel of camouflage had much to do with hastening the formation of the bona fide farm and orchard owners' organization.

From the farms and vineyards and orchards of the country came 34 per cent of the stalwart young men who donned Uncle Sam's khaki in the late well-known war. It sincerely is to be hoped we can as a nation forget the recent effort to divide the country into classes which has been put forward by agitators working to stir class feeling and to ferment class hatred. But if these and their followers must persist in our thinking by classes, rather than unitedly as Americans, and a count of noses becomes necessary in the determination of legislation and of national policies, this 34 per cent cannot be ignored. If we are to be compelled to divide the population of a heretofore united country into Capital, Organized, Unorganized Labor, and Farmers, the last named can fear nothing from an accurate count. On the other hand, those who have been most active in recent agitation must inevitably defeat their own purposes if they insist upon dividing things thus.

The farmers and growers have been forced into showing a more or less united front. It is fairly safe to assume it will become more and more united as time passes, and normally slow-moving organizations come to join in the movement after becoming familiar with its purposes. It seems safe to assume, also, that the original purposes perhaps may be broadened with the passing of time, and the voice of the farmers and growers shall thus become truly a power in the land.

In Chicago last November a number of serious-minded representatives of various farm organizations met and perfected a temporary organization to bind together their respective bodies. In the same city on March 3rd and 4th of this year that temporary organization was approved and perfected and made permanent. The title of the national organization is The Farm Bureau Federation. James R. Howard of Clemons, Iowa, is the first president. He is to be paid an annual salary of \$15,000 a year, with an allowance of \$3,000 for traveling expenses, and is to be the active head of the body. S. L. Strivings of Castile, N. Y., was chosen

vice-president. Directors elected were as follows:

Northeastern Section—E. B. Cornwall, Middlebury, Vermont; E. F. Richardson, Millis, Mass.; H. E. Taylor, Freehold, N. J.

Middlewest Section—O. E. Bradfute, Xenia, Ohio; Chester H. Grey, Nevada, Mo.; Howard Léonard, Eureka, Ill.

Far West Section—W. H. Walker, Willows, Calif.; W. E. Jamison, LaVeta, Colo.; John F. Burton, Garland, Utah.

Southern Section—Grey Silver, Martinsburg, W. Va.; James W. Morgan, Athens, Ga.; George Bishop, Cardell, Okla.

National headquarters are in Washington, D. C., where arrangements already have given the organization quarters of which its members may be proud, and from which doubtless will emanate information for the benefit of congress and of the public which will reflect the true state of the farmers' feelings upon subjects of moment. The national body is to be supported by dues of fifty cents yearly per individual member of local or state organizations which affiliate with it. Reports are to the effect that a considerable number of organizations which were not represented at either of the Chicago meetings already have signified intention to affiliate. The states represented at the meeting where the permanent organization was effected and the actual farmer and grower members in each were as follows:

States	Voting Membership	
	Directors	ship
New Jersey	1	
Minnesota	2	17,000
Massachusetts	2	14,025
Illinois	4	50,001
Iowa	6	104,388
Colorado	1	4,000
South Dakota	1	3,000
Missouri	3	34,000
Kentucky	1	8,000
Michigan	3	31,000
California	2	19,000
Georgia	1	
Arizona	1	1,200
Wyoming	1	1,500
New Hampshire	1	6,000
Vermont	1	8,198
Utah	2	12,000
Indiana	3	31,000
New York	4	67,000
West Virginia	2	15,000

Nebraska	1	14,000
Ohio	3	30,020
Idaho	2	14,000
Oklahoma	1	
Maryland	1	5,000
Connecticut	1	
Kansas	2	14,000
Texas	1	

The following resolutions were adopted at the March meeting in Chicago:

We, the representatives of the Farm Bureau of 28 states of the Union, hereby renew our unwavering faith in and pledge our full support to the constitution of the United States.

Ours is a government of the people, by the people and for the people as a whole and we condemn all these classes and groups, whether radicals or reactionaries who have bewildered, distressed and agitated the country by un-American and ill-tempered agitation and actions for purely selfish ends without regard to the rights and welfare of the general public.

Every citizen under the flag has the same right as every other citizen, and autocracies, whether labor or capital or what not shall not repress or impose upon any of our people.

Our fundamental laws were a safeguard for the days before the war and they are good enough today.

We hereby speak out that the world may hear our denunciation of radicalism in every form. We stand for one flag, the stars and stripes, and we will have no other flag before us. We stand for law and order and deplore the present-day tendency to disrespect fundamental laws and constituted authority. We plead for renewal of faith in our fellowmen; an increase of respect for one another; Christian tolerance and a return to the homely virtues and beliefs of the yesterdays.

We stand for truth and condemn the falsifier, the demagogue and he who counsels either by speech or writing the overthrow of American institutions.

The world war resulted in a great waste of labor. Increased production is essential to national well being. We view with the greatest concern the tendency to unduly shorten the hours of labor everywhere with resulting decreased production and lessened individual efficiency. We stand for higher individual efficiency and believe that every citizen, regardless of his station in life, shall have open to him every incentive for the development of his full power.

Therefore, we condemn any system or practice which tends to set up the mediocre man as the standard in any class or group and hereby declare that it is un-American to fix by rule or law the accomplishments or limitations of any men or women within our gates.

Let us speedily return to the true American principle that every citizen is entitled to and should receive remuneration for his services in proportion to his energy, efficiency and responsibility. In determining a compensation we believe that the result of the day's work, rather than the hours thereof, should be of paramount importance.

We pledge the farmers of America to the largest possible production consistent with good husbandry, with the view of relieving the world's dire necessities and invite the workers of all other industries to join us in this spirit of service.

We declare the strike no longer justifiable, no longer to be tolerated by a long-suffering public.

We favor the creation of such arbitration boards or courts with power and authority to adjust controversies between labor and capital as shall safeguard the rights of the parties directly interested, as well as the welfare of the general public.

Realizing the need of trained workers and a healthy citizenship in all walks of life, we urge such course of general instruction of our young manhood as shall call attention to and give promise of relieving general health conditions throughout the country.

We hail the American Legion as one of the most important factors in the life of America. We pledge our support in its great work and welcome it to comradeship.

Fully mindful of the importance of good roads in the development of country life, we pledge the full strength of this institution and its individual membership in support of good roads movements through the whole country.

Deploing the waste and extravagance of the present day, we urge the necessity for return to the more humble and prudent practices of the past.

Our country needs stability and the brakes must be applied to secure that much desired result. Waste breeds recklessness, a lack of responsibility and is the best aid to the profiteer whose selfishness knows no country and who has no regard for the rights of the masses.

Believing in honest business pro-

jects, we recommend legislation providing that the presence of all substitutes for virgin wool and fabrics and the percent purporting to contain wool shall be made known.

We recommend that a committee be appointed to confer with the internal revenue department in working out a simplified form of income tax returns for farmers.

We definitely and emphatically oppose the proposed legislation to levy a tax of 1 per cent on land holdings in excess of \$10,000. We urge the executive committee to lead a fight against this vicious proposition.

We demand for agriculture at the hands of state and national legislative bodies, privilege of collective bargaining.

We insist that in all tariff legislation, agriculture be given equal consideration with other industries.

We recommend that the executive committee be instructed to set up without delay a business organization under direction of trained experts, and create bureaus or divisions as follows:

1. A bureau of transportation which will look into transportation matters by both rail and water, to the end that we may secure rates on farm products which shall be fair as compared with rates on other commodities, and which shall give the farmer of the United States ocean rates which will enable him to compete on a fair basis with the farmers of other nations of the world.

2. A bureau of trade relations which shall investigate our dealings with foreign countries to the end that the interests of agriculture may be protected.

3. A bureau of distribution which shall make a thorough study of the distribution of farm products.

4. A bureau of statistics which shall inquire into world conditions which influence supply and demand and which shall especially study the mechanics of prices.

5. A legislative bureau which shall have to do with matters of nation legislation which affect farming and farmers.

We wish the American people to definitely understand that the organization self-styled "The Farmers' National Council" has no authority to speak in behalf of the farmers of this country.

Any and all effort on the part of the Farmers' National Council to ally the agriculturists of America with the radicals in the industrial world is hereby denounced.

Citrus Growing in the Isle of Pines

By R. L. Shepherd

Perhaps a few words from the "Beautiful Isle of Pines" might interest your readers.

About fifteen years ago a few daring and adventurous Americans turned their eyes this way. They came prepared, some of them, to hew their way to a competence in a sensible and reasonable way, but many who were failures at their previous abodes were lured here by lurid promises of an easy "get-something-for-nothing" life. Many of the first are here yet and have established themselves on a solid and prosperous foundation, while the latter have gradually faded away. It is old history the world over, every state in the Union has the same history. The industrious, hard worker always wins out, while the lazy "sit-around-the-grocery" boys always fail.

The Isle of Pines is peculiarly adapted to fruit and vegetable growing. The climate is as near perfect as anywhere, and the soil is unsurpassed. We are blessed with almost 365 days of almost perfect weather. The thermometer, ranging from 60 to 95, with always a nice breeze from the sea. The average temperature is about 70 degrees. We have absolutely no frost, being below the Gulf Stream, and the summers are not excessively warm on account of the sea breeze which reaches every part of the island.

Our experience here has been, I should judge, about the same as Florida. Many came here with the

idea that there was a great profit in raising grapefruit and oranges. That all they had to do was to plant the trees and sit down and wait awhile before beginning to pick and ship. Many who were not at all backward in taking all they could get from this glorious climate and fertile soil, planted 10, 20, 30 and even 40 or more acres to grapefruit and oranges, and were not industrious enough to plant a 4 x 6 garden. The result, of course, has been that these people found that the Lord helps those who help themselves, and they have gradually faded away and are probably still chasing rainbows. Those who were reasonable and willing to earn their living are now reaping the reward. They planted only what they could care for. They raised garden truck for themselves and more to sell. Today they are our best citizens, prosperous and happy.

I don't mean to say that all has been clear sailing. We have had our troubles, the war has interrupted our transportation facilities. Boats that we depended upon for shipping were taken over by the government for war use. We have been compelled to do the best we could with limited facilities. Since the war, strikes in Cuba and New York have caused us much grief. Things are again becoming normal, and we are rapidly coming into our own.

We started shipping grapefruit last year on the first day of August, about two and a half months before

Florida could ship. We are now shipping our late crop of grapefruit and oranges. The oranges we sell on the tree to Havana buyers. They are now bringing from \$22 to \$25 per thousand.

The vegetable growers are shipping peppers and eggplant heavily and are getting big prices.

The prospects now are good for a bumper crop of early grapefruit. The trees are loaded with bloom and fruit and we are getting nice rains and there seems to be no reason why we should not see a very prosperous year.

Our chamber of commerce is doing good work. It is a live organization, is liberally supported and numbers among its membership all of the enterprising, progressive citizens of Santa Fe.

A citrus growers' association is now being organized. It will be very broad in scope and will be conducted along the lines of the Florida Citrus Exchange. It is expected to have the association in working order in time to care for the fall shipment of grapefruit.

We have many fine tourist hotels which are opened the year around and which are patronized largely by Americans in the winter and by Cubans during the summer season. The principal industry of the island, however, and that which gives to the Isle of Pines its greatest prominence among foreigners, is the growing of citrus fruits.

NEW HOME AND GROVE

C. E. S. Ramey and brother, N. G. Ramey, of Kansas City, Mo., and Tony Jeffrey, an Australian, who has been all over the world and a member of Uncle Sam's fighting forces, were in the city Monday. The former was buying orange trees of Clark Brown and will put out a grove. He is getting ready to build a house on the 80 acres which he and his brother own near Shell Creek.—Arcadia News.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.
Of The Citrus Industry, published

monthly at Tampa, Florida, for April 1, 1920.
State of Florida,

County of Hillsborough.

Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared S. L. Frisbie, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of The Citrus Industry, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1.—That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, S. L. Frisbie, Tampa, Fla.

Editor, S. L. Frisbie, Tampa, Fla.
Managing Editor, S. L. Frisbie, Tampa, Fla.

Business Manager, S. L. Frisbie, Tampa, Fla.

2.—That the owners are:
S. Lloyd Frisbie, Tampa, Fla.
S. L. Frisbie, Tampa, Fla.

3.—That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

None.

S. L. Frisbie, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1920.

(Seal) J. F. Sumner,
(My commission expires Jan. 9, 1920.)

ADDITION FOR EATSUM PRODUCTS AT ORLANDO

The Eatsum Products corporation will soon start building a new addition to their already extensive plant in Orlando. The new building will be five stories. Plans of the construction will call for an outlay of \$125,000. The company did a business last year of over \$1,000,000 and contemplate doing over \$3,000,000 this year.

The feature of the business is the exclusive rights for Florida granted to the Eatsum company by the Frankerized system of preserving fruit juices. The system excludes all oxygen from the food and containers and is done without sterilization or mixture of any agent.

With offices in all the principal cities of Europe and New York offices the Eatsum Products corporation of Orlando plans an extensive export trade. Charles H. Taylor of New York City has entered into a contract with this corporation to become export sales manager, giving up a position with one of the leading houses in New York with a salary of \$12,000 a year to handle the business in Europe. Mr. Early, manager of the Eatsum corporation, stated recently that headquarters will be in Orlando, and that the firm has already received a substantial order from M. J. Haggberg, one of the leading wholesale grocers of Sweden. Mr. Taylor will sail for Sweden April 23 to establish offices there, and at Gothenberg, where all orders from Sweden will be sent to Orlando. After Europe has been covered, Mr. Taylor expects to extend his activities to other parts of the world.

CITRUS CANKER

(South African Fruit Grower)

If you have to clean a dirty bucket the natural way would be to remove the worst of the dirt first and then with subsequent cleanings to finally remove any remaining noxious matter. This same principle is being applied to the eradication of citrus canker, and it may be said that the first clean out is now practically complete. There are just one or two places still to be cleared up, more particularly at Warmbaths, although one of these at least has received the first clean up. It awaits the decision of the arbitrators before the second clean up is commenced. This is the only case where we have heard of arbitrators being called in. On the whole, the process of eradication may be regarded as satisfactory, though we are sorry to have to report one

outbreak outside the quarantined area, 30 trees having been found infested at Hammanskraal, situated between the infected area and Warmbaths. All nurseries in the infected area are now being destroyed and, with the exception of one of the two orchards mentioned above, all suspected orchards have received their first cleaning up. By next spring the situation should be well in hand and it should only require persistence and perseverance to carry the work through to a successful issue. In South Africa so many things are started, carried through to a certain stage and then dropped, that one is bound to feel a certain amount of uneasiness with regard to canker. We have, however, the minister's assurance that the fight will be carried on to the bitter end, and it is up to fruit growers to see that this promise is carried out. Too much is at stake to allow any shuffling, not that we have any reason to believe that any shuffling will be done, but as the minister himself said at Rustenburg on the occasion of his meeting with the growers there, attempts in the past to eradicate diseases have not been very successful, and there must always be the fear in the minds of citrus growers that the same fate will befall the work upon citrus canker. There is no reason why it should and on the first sign of any relaxation in the efforts to blot out canker growers should be prepared to take up the agitation once again. It is always better to be sure than to be sorry.

P. J. DREHER ELECTED CALIFORNIA PRESIDENT

P. J. Dreher, pioneer of the California citrus industry, and one of the founders of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, was elected president of the Exchange on March 10th to succeed F. Q. Story, who resigned.

C. C. Teague of Santa Paula was elected first vice-president. H. E. Swan of Ontario was elected second vice-president. The election followed the acceptance of Mr. Story's resignation, which had laid on the table several weeks. Mr. Story was elected honorary life president, a position created especially for him.

Mr. Dreher has been first vice-president of the Exchange during Mr. Story's 16 years' leadership. In years of service he is the oldest member of the Exchange board of directors. From the time of his arrival in California in 1886 Mr. Dreher identified himself actively with the citrus industry.

MUCH ACTIVITY SHOWN

IN DE SOTO COUNTY GROVES

This month has seen the sale of one of the best orange groves in the county. T. B. King has sold to Dr. R. L. Cline and A. C. Williams his grove on Joshua creek for a consideration of approximately \$50,000.

This grove consists of 60 acres, mostly in large seedling grapefruit and oranges. There are some budded trees; in addition to the grove there are 100 acres of other land.

It is situated on the Nocatee-Carlstrom road and is well fenced with four foot woven wire fencing, has a good residence, barns and other improvements, and four flowing wells.

Mr. King purchased 80 acres of land from Jesse Patrick in December, 1899, for \$6,000, and later bought 80 acres more. He enlarged the grove and improved it until he had one of the finest groves in the county.

With the Griffin grove selling for \$55,000, the Whidden cattle selling for approximately \$120,000, the two McChesney deals of perhaps \$7,000, and this deal of almost \$50,000, makes \$237,000 worth of property selling here this month, and the best thing of it all is that nearly all was sold to local men, who know exactly what they are buying.

S. R. McChesney sold his grove south of town to a local man and purchased property in town. The consideration of the two deals is in the neighborhood of \$7,000.

Mrs. Roy Hahn, who is at Arcadia, the guest of her brother-in-law, R. J. Hahn, and family, has received a telegram from her husband that he has disposed of his property at Peoria, Ill., and is on his way to Arcadia. They have practically closed the deal for a grove near Lily and will probably move there on Mr. Hahn's arrival. He is the twin brother of Roy Hahn, the mail carrier.

KIND WORDS FOR THE CITRUS INDUSTRY

We are in receipt of volume 1, No. 3, of The Citrus Industry, the only publication in the world devoted exclusively to the growing of Citrus fruits. It is a handsomely gotten up magazine and should receive the support of every grove owner in the State. The main office is located in Tampa with branches in Los Angeles, Mobile and Ponce, Porto Rico. S. L. Frisbie is the editor and manager, which assures the success of the publication from the start.—Lake Wales Highlander.

South Africa's Exports of Citrus Fruits

The following taken from the Commerce Reports and coming from Consul W. W. Masterson at Durban, Natal, South Africa, November 17, 1919, will be of interest to American growers. The South African figures on boxes, translated into American sized boxes, shows that South Africa has for shipment to European markets this year 411,326 boxes of citrus fruits. The matter follows:

The South African Journal of Industries, a government publication issued by the ministry of mines and industries, recently contained an interesting discussion of the progress of fruit growing in the Union and the development of an export trade, with special reference to citrus and other non-deciduous fruits and to berries. Extracts from this article are quoted below:

The production of citrus fruits in South Africa was in the past confined to comparatively small areas and the annual income derived therefrom a matter of small moment. There was no inducement to plant large numbers of orange and lemon trees, because the total white population of the country was small and the demand limited. As soon as it was demonstrated that oranges could be successfully exported to the European markets the matter assumed another aspect, and it was gradually realized that here was a business which could be exploited to an almost unlimited extent.

Just as South African deciduous fruits arrive in Europe at that season of the year when the market there is bare and there is no competition, so do the citrus fruits arrive when the supply from Europe and North America has ceased, and South Africa has almost a monopoly of the orange business from June until October. This means that it is now possible to obtain in Europe South African citrus fruit of all kinds just at that period of the year when they are most appreciated and are most beneficial from a health point of view.

Oranges the Principal Export Fruit

Oranges are grown principally in the Transvaal, Cape Province and Natal. Very few groves exist in the Orange Free State, its name notwithstanding, and from a commercial point of view these are negligible. The area of land suitable for citrus fruit is more extensive in South Africa than that on which any other fruit will thrive, and for this reason it will be readily seen that the orange will

be the leading export fruit within a few years. The suitability of vast tracts of land in the Transvaal and Cape Province to the growth of the orange is demonstrated in the thrifty appearance of an occasional tree planted where there happens to be a little water available.

The exportation of citrus fruit commenced in a small way in 1907, since which time considerable though not uninterrupted progress has been made. Each of the three producing provinces is represented in the export figures. Very little difference occurs in the numbers shipped from the Transvaal and those from Cape Province. At one time the bulk of the citrus fruit exported from South Africa was grown in the Transvaal, then the Cape took a slight lead; now indications point to an increase in the Transvaal production.

Inspectors at ports and local shippers estimate the quantity of citrus fruits available for export in 1920 at:

	Tons	Am. Boxes
Cape Town, 200,000 cases equal to ..	11,100	284,620
Port Elizabeth, 40,000 cases, equal to ..	2,222	56,924
Durban	2,000	51,282
Mossel Bay, 10,000 cases, equal to ..	555	14,231
East London, 3,000 cases, equal to ..	166	4,269
Total	16,054	411,326

The varieties of oranges for export have in the past consisted of the ordinary seedling of the country, with perhaps half a dozen of what may be termed "popular standard varieties." About 75 per cent of the total have been seedlings. Future plantings and consequently exports also will undoubtedly, as has been the case in California, consist of standard kinds, and the favorites will be Washington Navel, Valencia Late, St. Michaels, Joppa, Jaffa, Mediterranean Sweet and Malta Blood in approximately the order named.

Naartjes in South Africa are something like tangerines and mandarin oranges in any other country. At all events, the word "naartje" has become distinctively characteristic of the fruit, not only in South African markets, but in those of Europe; and it is perhaps as well that this should be the case, for the reason that no country in the world, so far as the writer is aware, produces fruit of the same type just as good as the South African article. It is a pretty fruit,

the popular varieties considerably smaller and flatter than an orange, and the flesh so beautifully divided into separate segments that a lady can eat a naartje without soiling a new pair of gloves. This is the reason why this fruit is called in the United States the "kid-glove orange."

The demand for grapefruit is larger in America than in any other country. As South Africa has not hitherto grown any to speak of, the Union has not been able to tap this most profitable market. The few hundred boxes that have been exported from South Africa have been sent to London, where the demand is also good and prices equally so for the right article.

As an export fruit the lemon has not hitherto proved a success. This is attributable to the simple facts that in the first place over-sea prices are too low to appeal to South African growers, and, in the second, the supply of Mediterranean lemons is so large and the handling of the crop so economically done that there are few months out of the twelve during which the South African article has any opportunity of striking anything but a full market. During July and August lemons in London are a fair price, and, although not so high as here, should later on appeal to the South African lemon man. At that time of year the local demand, owing to low temperatures, is slack, while in Europe the weather is hot and may also be described as "thirsty"—in fact, just right for lemon drinks.

The Seville orange, known the world over as the Bitter Seville, is the one orange which is preferred for marmalade. No other kind makes such a beautifully clear product, and, although in California great efforts are being put forth to create a demand for marmalade made from the Washington Navel orange, the choicest marmalade is and will continue to be made from this fruit. The local demand for this fruit has been very small until the last few years, when a demand has arisen for a better class marmalade, with the result that the Seville was more in demand. Possibly there are not more than 5,000 Seville orange trees in South Africa today, and they are not worth planting to any extent, although good prices should be obtained for some years to come. The trouble is that the Spanish product is available in such huge quantities and at such low figures that prices are forced down below the limit which South African growers regard as profitable.

The Rejuvenation of a Run-Down Grove

(Continued from Page 2)

pressure and sped up work. Fruit in the sand hills being notoriously disfigured by rust mite, we began to spray in the spring at three week intervals from the time the rust mite first made its appearance until it had apparently ceased to move, and we found that four thorough sprayings at these intervals were sufficient to keep it quite in check, although the sprayings for white fly and scale, which I have previously mentioned, were more or less effective in keeping the rust mite under control.

Under this policy of consistently spraying, fertilizing, pruning and cultivation, the physical condition of the trees was steadily improved, and the possibility of small production due to the trees falling into an unfavorable condition was greatly lessened. Even in what are commonly known as off seasons our trees produce a fair crop and the production of the grove holds to a fairly even level. We have never had what you might call a bumper crop, nor have we ever had what you might call a small crop. The crops have been fairly even, and this spread over a period of years is very favorable. Five years ago we considered that our normal production was about 30,000 boxes, and we feel that what we may term our normal production has been constantly raised until today we are in our minds considering normal production as 40,000 boxes. We have gone above this and expect to go far above it in the near future, and this, when one considers that today of a crop of 40,000 boxes only 8,000 boxes are grapefruit and the rest oranges and tangerines, is very good, because it is difficult to get a large boxage without much grapefruit.

In every grove there are always undesirable varieties and poor trees. A grove is somewhat like a factory, to keep it up to date you must have new and better machinery, and if one is to keep a grove up to date one must be constantly re-working the trees. In 1912 we had 800 large, handsome Parson Brown trees, which bore very well, but on the sand hills the Parson Brown orange has a poor flavor, poor texture, and always a greenish color. These oranges were worth 35 cents on the trees,

which did not nearly pay for the cost of raising them, so we cut them back and re-budded them to Valencias, and after three years the buds were giving us paying crops. Also we had scattered about many Washington Navels, which, while most excellent on the Pacific coast, are not good in Florida, and these also we re-budded to Valencias. At the present time we have several hundred Triumph grapefruit trees which used to pay very well, but of late years this grapefruit has not been commercially profitable, and this year we shall start re-working them. When this is done we hope to have our grove consist entirely of good commercial varieties, but possibly a few more years will bring forth some other condition which will have to be met when the time comes. No grove seems ever to be perfect.

The small recent plantings of the grove were on old tomato fields which had laid in the sun and whose humic content had been burned out and exhausted. The trees were doing very poorly on this ground, and our first attempt to improve the soil was by planting beggar weed seed with the idea of turning the matured beggar weed under, but the seeds sprouted to about six inches high and the leaves turned yellow and the little plants died. Frequent applications of stable manure and goat manure improved the soil and beggar weed now grows very well, and with the improvement in soil came improvement in the trees. Particularly do we feel that a good humic content in the soil is essential to the health and vigor of the trees. The use of some humic material in the commercial fertilizer and the yearly turning under of all the cover crop one can grow both enriches the soil and allows it to withstand the ravages of a dry spring, and this method of cultivation insures against unhealthy trees and light crops more than any other one thing.

Insofar as we are concerned, we feel that the increasing ability of our grove to produce good crops and to remain in a healthy condition has been due not to any one thing, but rather to a succession of many things which we have tried to do carefully and well and particularly in season. For permanent results and well-being no one feature of the art of raising oranges can or should stand out pre-eminent, but rather a continued policy of safe and sane ideas carefully carried out from year to year should be pursued and the result will be worth the effort.

GRIFFIN SELLS ORANGE GROVE FOR \$55,000

Tuesday Mr. S. L. Griffin sold his Lake Jackson orange grove for the tidy sum of \$55,000 to Mr. Henry Allsopp of Newark, N. J. The property consists of 85 acres, 40 acres of which are set in orange trees. A part of the grove is five years old, a part four years and a part three years.

Mr. Griffin bought this land several years ago when there was not much of a prospect for increased values in Lake Jackson property and the cost of the land and development of the property possibly did not cost him more than ten or fifteen thousand dollars. And yet he is not real happy over the sale and feels that he sold the place too cheap. Probably one reason for this is that a part of the property adjoins Lake Jackson and Mr. Griffin has been in the habit of entertaining his friends fishing on Lake Jackson.

But in selling his Lake Jackson orange property Mr. Griffin is not out of the orange business. He still owns a 50-acre grove near Wauchula and for years this grove has had a good record of productiveness which is doubtless not equalled by any grove in South Florida. The Lake Jackson property has been a sort of a plaything, but has proved a very profitable plaything, and Mr. Griffin's friends are congratulating him not so much on his sale, but his good judgment in developing his Lake Jackson property.

SELLS REDLANDS GROVE

A. Gregory has sold his 60-acre navel grove at Redlands, California, to Fred Arth and Dr. Harold P. Hill of San Francisco for about \$100,000. Charles Peters of Sheldon, Iowa, has bought the 10-acre navel grove and home of Mrs. Vina C. Bowman of Redlands, the price being about \$20,000.

BUYING POLK COUNTY GROVES

It has been discovered that quite a number of orange growers from the Indian River section, including some of their most successful men, are selling their property on the island and are investing in Polk county property. One of these, Mr. E. Schumacher, of Cocoa, Fla., who recently sold five groves at that place, has bought property in Haines City and groves nearby and will be one of our permanent citizens. His residence will be the Burgess property.—Haines City Herald.

Effect of Prohibition on the Lemon Trade

(New York Sun)

One effect of the prohibition law has hardly been noticed, yet it is one of the most important. The citrus fruits, as they are called, such as lemons, limes, oranges and grapefruit, have been largely used in mixing alcoholic beverages, and it is worthy of note that the constituents of these valuable and nutritious foods have here been used, consciously or unconsciously, not only for the purpose of neutralizing the harmful effects of alcohol, but also because there is a very general, almost universal, craving for their characteristic properties of quenching thirst and imparting a flavor which in itself renders a chemical substance more digestible.

It is not surprising, therefore, that there has been a considerable drop in the consumption of these fruits, but whether the increased consumption of "soft drinks" may be regarded as a set-off has not yet been established. It is, however, certain that from trade figures published abroad that the cultivation of the most valuable of these fruits, the lemon, has suffered, at least in the United States, for though various members of the family of citrus fruits have long been products of American soil, it is not until recent times that much attention has been paid to them as a source either of essential oil or of citric acid. Yet the prices of both

the essential oil and of citric acid have risen enormously during the war.

Many countries, like Italy, Germany and the British West Indies, have devoted much attention to the extraction and marketing of citrus products, Dominica and Montserrat lime oil and lime juice and Jamaica orange oil being examples. But the utilization of lemon products has hardly passed the experimental stage, and Sicily and Calabria have possessed a virtual monopoly in the citrate of lime and lemon oil trade. Recently the United States government has become aware of this fact, and such developments as the placing of these products on the list of restricted imports point to this monopoly being attacked.

The trade figures mentioned show that in 1915 the total Italian exports of citrate of lime amounted to 15,000,000 pounds, of which the United States took 40 per cent. Moreover, though the production of citric acid in this country has risen steadily from 2,729,943 pounds in 1914 to 4,032,000 in 1917, this has, in the main, been produced from imported citrate of lime. Measures have been taken to make the United States independent of foreign markets, but the high costs of labor and machinery are obstacles, while the success the German chemists have had during the war in preserving fresh lemon

and lime juice without the aid of refrigerators or sulphite is also to be noted. Experiments show the value of fresh lemon juice in preventing scurvy is about four times that of fresh lime juice, and both juices when fresh are much more potent than when they are preserved.

The question, again, whether lemon juice can be successfully preserved, as the Germans contend, seemed of sufficient importance to warrant a series of experiments with imported lemon juice which were carried out lately in England. The results were highly satisfactory. The animals, young growing monkeys, which were the subjects of the experiments, remained in good health and free from scurvy. Still more remarkable is the discovery of the curative effects of lemon juice in pellagra.

Medical authorities state that these experiments have a much wider application than has hitherto been imagined, that the juice of these fruits and the oil of the rinds are essential to the health of a nation, satisfying a demand of the human body for refreshment and restoration, as well as being a preventive of diseases like scurvy, pellagra and a number of other ailments. Commercially, too, these investigations demonstrate the value of lemon culture and furnish a sound basis for enterprise by fruit growers.

STATE HORTICULTURAL MEETING AT OCALA

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Florida State Horticultural society will be held in Ocala, beginning Tuesday evening, May 4. This meeting promises to be one of particular interest to the members, for 33 years ago the society was organized in Ocala. Since that time the society has made wonderful growth and has become a strong and influential factor in the horticultural development of the state.

An interesting program is being arranged and many interesting subjects to the growers of citrus and other fruits will be discussed. Fruit Products, Machinery for Use in the Citrus Grove, Spraying and Dusting in the Grove, Systems of Grove Management, the 1919-20 and Future Marketing of Grapefruit, New Types of Packing House Machinery and the Standardization of Fertilizer Formulas are topics of particular interest to the citrus growers.

The people of Ocala are making preparations for the entertainment of a large crowd and ample hotel accommodations are being arranged. Thursday afternoon the society will be the guests of the people of Marion county, who will endeavor to convince visitors that Marion county is within the citrus belt, and that some of the finest fruit and groves in the state are in this county. A visit to the famous Silver Springs is also being arranged.

Some of the speakers at the meeting will be Hon. David Fairchild, Washington, D. C.; Samuel Adams, editor of the American Fruit Grower, Chicago; Dr. H. J. Wheeler, Boston, Mass.; Hon. O. F. E. Winberg, president of the Alabama Horticultural society, and many others. An effort is being made to get the new secretary of the United States department of agriculture, Mr. Meredith, to give the opening address on Tuesday evening, May 4.

VALENCIA ORANGE SHOW?

In connection with the proposed summer meeting of the California Citrus Institute, it is now suggested by an enterprising Anaheim grower that a Valencia orange show be given at Anaheim in June.

The Valencia growers have no opportunity for entering the winter show at San Bernardino, as the fruit is not ripe in February, consequently they are unable to compete for the prizes for fine fruit. As it has now been determined to hold a summer institute, J. K. Brown of West Anaheim comes out with the foregoing suggestion and the board of trade of Anaheim has it under advisement.

HIGH RECORD FOR GRAPEFRUIT

The largest grapefruit crop that California has ever produced is being marketed this year, according to H. J. Ramsey, head of the field department of the Exchange.

Prevention of Decay in Fruit

(Continued from Page 5)

spection service show that out of 100 cars of citrus fruit inspected that season, there was an average of 24 per cent decay due to stem end rot alone, this enormous loss being really chargeable to the citrus grower himself. During the same season, decay due to blue mold was very high, even higher than that due to stem end rot in many cases. Prevalence of such decays and wastage in our citrus fruit shipments is a damaging reflection upon our Florida oranges and grapefruit, and recognizing it as such, northern markets are bound to discriminate against our products, and prices are lowered accordingly.

The individual grower suffers directly through fruit decay on the trees, and at the markets as well when he ships through a co-operative marketing association or consigns and indirectly when he sells "on the tree" by establishing the poor condition of his grove, and a lack of confidence in him by the buyer. Thus it is to the advantage of all in any way connected with the citrus industry to co-operate in the control of and reduction of decay in citrus fruits. We should send to the state

experiment station, and to the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for detailed directions and start at once to vigorously proceed with disease eradication, so as to reduce our losses when next season's crop is shipped.

KIND WORDS FOR THE CITRUS INDUSTRY

Apopka, Fla., March 30, 1920

Mr. S. L. Frisbie,
Editor The Citrus Industry.

Dear Sir:

Your paper seems to be a success if we are to judge by the statements that we hear and it will continue to succeed as long as you follow your own original methods used thus far. We think that such a publication was needed and are with you to keep it going.

Very truly yours,
Florida Insecticide Co.,
R. E. Lenfest.

Orlando, Fla., March 31, 1920.

Col. S. L. Frisbie,
Editor Citrus Industry.

Will you send me a few copies of The Citrus Industry for distribution

among my friends? All the articles are, I find, well chosen, instructive to the citrus growers and shippers, and away ahead of any other publication now issued in its scope of citrus subjects.

D. W. Hadsell,
Formerly with U. S. Bureau of
Markets.

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and January, on the lowest
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